

Fair Play.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
ST. GENEVIEVE. - MISSOURI.

CAUSES OF LOCKJAW.

Varieties of the Malady and Remedies Employed in Its Treatment.

Old residents on Long Island are aware that a greater number of persons in proportion to the inhabitants die of trismus and tetanus than there is in any other part of the State or of the United States. This is particularly true of the eastern towns and villages. Visitors are astonished at the concern manifested over a slight cut, bruise or incision that would be almost unnoticed elsewhere. Cautions regarding cold after an injury seem to them superfluous, but the natives know better, and dread lockjaw because they have seen so many cases of the disease, in many instances in their own families. Its prevalence is accounted for by the climate and other influential causes which predispose the system to it, and it is a noticeable fact that animals, particularly horses, are as much subject to it as human beings. Although tetanus is not always fatal, it invariably leaves the systems of those once affected with a constitutional liability to a renewal of the attack from slight exciting causes. Trismus is included in the more general term tetanus. It is an uncontrollable spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the lower jaw and is simply the disease commonly known as lockjaw.

When all the voluntary muscles of the body are attacked under the same conditions, the disorder is known as tetanus. It usually begins with contraction of the muscles of the throat and lower jaw, but lockjaw is sometimes a purely local affection. It is a spasmodic affection produced by sympathetic or reflex irritation caused by a local injury. A remarkable feature of tetanus is the absence of constitutional disturbances. When it is attended with local irritation, such as a wound or other injury, it is known as traumatic; when no visible cause exists, it is called idiopathic. It may be acute or chronic, the first usually the result of an accident, and almost invariably fatal. The chronic or idiopathic form sometimes, though rarely, yields to skillful treatment. Diseases involving the teeth, gums, or jaws often cause trismus or lockjaw in adults, and it is often the result of teething in children. Horses seem very susceptible to the disease, and many cases are known on Long Island where a slight saddle-gall or abrasion caused by an ill-fitting harness, has been followed by lockjaw. When they are exposed to cold after injury, the disorder is most to be feared. It is thought by some authorities that infected wounds produce tetanus more frequently than incised ones; but, although this may be true in regard to human subjects, horses and other animals appear to suffer more from incised ones. A nail run into the foot is the commonest of all causes of lockjaw in horses. The acute form of tetanus is developed when symptoms quickly follow the injury. Death usually follows in from twenty-four hours to ten days after the appearance of the first symptoms. After the lapse of twenty-one days the patient or subject is regarded as out of danger.

Rhus serotina, or betonic grise, is a drawing down of the corners of the mouth by the contraction of the facial muscles. When this occurs all doubt is dispelled as to the presence of trismus, and the patient is regarded beyond all earthly assistance. This is often seen in dying people, and was particularly noticeable on the battle field and in the hospitals during the civil war. Tetanus is distinguishable from spinal meningitis and from cerebro-spinal meningitis by the absence of inflammatory symptoms, and from the last-named affection by the absence of cephalgia or headache, delirium, and coma. The consciousness of the patient distinguishes it also from epilepsy. Poison bystrychnine produces symptoms so nearly akin to tetanus as to puzzle the most learned and skilled physicians. Rabies, or hydrophobia, is sometimes mistaken for it.

The remedies are many, and physicians disagree as to the most efficacious treatment. Chloral-hydrate, chloroform, ether, iodoine, quinine, morphine and other drugs are used, and the patient is nourished as generously as the nature of the malady will permit. —*N. Y. Times*.

LACE MADE OF STEEL.

A New Invention Which Will Create a Revolution in the Lace Market.

"Very handsome, is it not?"

A dealer in laces was exhibiting to an inquisitive reporter a remarkably tasteful specimen of lace of an extremely delicate pattern, and so light that it could almost be blown away by a breath of air. Had it been woven of spider webs it could not have been much lighter.

"Very handsome, indeed. What is it made of?"

"What do you suppose?"

"Silk, probably; but how was it made so light?"

"Because it is not made of silk."

"What, then?"

"Steel."

"Steel."

"Yes, made of steel rolled as fine as the point of a camille needle."

"How was it woven?"

"It wasn't woven. It was stamped out of a sheet of low-grade steel, so that it would not be brittle."

"What can be used for?"

"This is only an experiment. It was turned out of a small Pittsburgh mill and sent to me to show what can be done in that line. In the course of time other patterns will be made, heavier, perhaps, but certainly more tenacious than this piece. They can be used for children's underwear and hats very nicely. There is no question as to its durability and its cheapness makes it the most salable of all laces in the market. I am looking for its perfection with great interest. It will create a small revolution in the market!"

M. Y. Mail and Express.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—Try to prevent illness.
—Milk will usually remove ink stains.
—Hellebore sprinkled on the floor at night destroys cockroaches. They eat it and are poisoned.

—A good cement to close the cracks in stoves is made by mixing wood ashes and salt.

Have fruit on your table all the year round. It will pay in health, which is wealth. Raise it on your own farm.

—It has been stated on good authority that if salt be sprinkled on the floor before putting down the carpet the buffalo bug will not harbor there. The experiment can be easily tried.—*Boston Budget*.

—Instead of plugging up the hole for a wood screw, from which the thread has drawn out with wood, it is said if plugged with cork that it makes a much better job.

—Mock Mince Meat: One and one-half cups powdered crackers, one cup each molasses, powdered raisins and vinegar, two cups sugar, one-half cup warm water, some of melted butter, one cup currants if desired, one teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg.—*Exchange*.

—Rice Pie: To a quart of boiling water add a cup of rice and boil until very soft; remove it from the fire and add a quart of cold milk, a teaspoon of salt, five beaten eggs; sugar to taste and flavor with nutmeg; bake in deep plates with an under-*pastry*. Passing rapidly along the lives and times of the cockroach I will treat on:

1. The cockroach in society.
2. The cockroach in politics.
3. The cockroach in the cupboard.
4. The cockroach in the biscuit.

I will endeavor to extract some humor out of the cockroach in the biscuit, simply reporting the pleasantries that occur to me in the course of my work of lecturing, writing etc.

1. The cockroach in society: A pertinacious woman intended to register her name. You understand the laws of life well to be, or remain th, but strange as it may seem for one to say whoopees to neighbors, or to give a speech, I find myself compelled to do so.

2. The cockroach in the biscuit:

I have already declaimed large sums of money to make favorable mention in my lecture of certain brands of ranch exterminators, but I can't conscientiously do it. Away down in my heart of hearts I know there is no way to kill the cockroach of modern times except to pin him under him and explode it with a sledge.

GOING ON THE ROAD.

Grandfather Lickshingle Outlines a Lecture on the Cockroach.

"I have been invited to deliver a lecture before the Yale faculty on the cockroach," said Grandfather Lickshingle to an old City *Derrick* man, "and if you promise not to print them I don't mind giving you a few copies of it." In the first place, I will trace the pedigree of the cockroach back to the apes and monkeys who avoided this, for the reason that Noah abominated the cockroach to an old City *Derrick* man, "and if you promise not to print them I don't mind giving you a few copies of it."

—It is ungrateful, deferring and injurious.

—The ladies generally support the reform movement. —My wife, Mrs. Cleopatra, is very general. Next to Mrs. Cleopatra's name is said to be the longest name of any woman's in the United States, and from next to every State in Union but one, and from every country in Europe.

—Very handsomely indeed. *Press*, has been published less than a year, and I am gratified with returns from all over the world of the acceptance by ladies in the very best ranks of the return which

Mrs. Miller is a very young woman of more scandal and gossip. I have heard well-meaning people blame her for all woes and heartache, not to mention day and short cross. I will show in my lecture that this is a greatly-oversimplified view.

—The cockroach especially the dark-colored cockroach is the son of the seventh son of the third and fourth Son of Adam.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—How long endure so much work and expense?

—I dress myself according to my own taste, and the cockroach especially the dark-colored cockroach is the son of the seventh son of the third and fourth Son of Adam.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I know whence I draw my strength.

—I have been a guest of these people myself, and I